

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In the world, there are two characters of human being, good and bad. These can be known and identified well by meeting them face to face on every day occasions, for example, by making friends with them. Their characters are usually related to their daily behavior and attitudes. We often have trouble analyzing them and describing them precisely. Talking about this, Gozali (1981:59) offers a simple method of how to describe people's trait as follows:

Kalau kita hendak melukiskan watak seseorang, kita melukiskan pada orang itu kalau kita perhatikan tingkah laku sehari-hari. Misalnya: ketekunan, kerendahan hati, teliti, jujur, adil, dapat dipercaya, curang, pendusta adalah sifat-sifat watak.

If we know other people's traits, we can adjust ourselves to them. Actually, people do not show their traits because they usually wear masks to conceal them. If they show their traits, they will show their weaknesses. So, we should not be surprised that when a couple was engaged, they hide their bad traits behind a mask. Generally, they try to reveal only their good traits to each other during their engagement period. But, it is better if both of them know their bad and good traits. Knowing their bad and good traits will help them avoid misunderstanding and potential conflicts in their marriage later, as stated explicitly by (Sudjanto, 1985:102):

Untuk saling mengenal kita perlu mengetahui sifat-sifatnya. temperamennya dan wataknya sehingga demikian kita saling dapat menyesuaikan segalanya dengan watak orang itu, dan terhindarilah kesalahpahaman dan itulah sebenarnya unsur damai dan rukun.

In fact, the environment in which we live with other people has a big influence on us. Generally it provides interesting things which stimulate us to behave. Automatically, we use our potential, but when one of our goals is not fulfilled, we often appose the environment. We can become frustrated and conflicts will arise. A couple should be able to adjust themselves and solve whatever conflicts are triggered by their uncontrolled emotions. Sometimes they use many ways, including the application of their bad traits, to make the conflicts reach a critical point which is complicated. One of them can be frustrated, resulting in disorder behavior such as having on affairs or becoming a drunkard.

The case in marriage mentioned above really takes place in our daily lives, based on people's experiences. A certain conflict in marriage in a fiction such as a novel, is not real but present human portrayal of realistic psychological problems about life which we have known before. As clarified by Bal (1987:23):

Sebuah teks fiksi tidak melukiskan kenyataan tetapi menampilkan segala macam hubungan dan kaitan yang kita kenal kembali berdasarkan pengalaman kita sendiri mengenai kenyataan. Itulah sebabnya teks fiksi dapat memperlihatkan masalah-masalah dari ilmu jiwa yang berlaku umum, atau suatu aspek dari hidup manusia pada umumnya.

From the explanation above, it is concluded that a novel is a kind of fiction. It is related to reality as if the event in the novel takes place in front of

our eyes. A novel tries to tell about a realistic event based on human general experiences showing human general psychological problem. Also, a novel is suitable to describe the typical aspects including politic, economic, cultures or psychology. Some novels reveal social problem and offer the reader moral message. Today every fact in our lives is invaded by many immoral flares. Most of us do not realize that when the morals of society are upset, the family is the one who suffers. Dishonesty, unloyalty, and adultery become the cause of discordant marriage. Unfortunately, this phenomenon had been increasing from time to time. That kind of phenomenon can be seen in Gustave Flaubert's *Madame Bovary*.

Gustave Flaubert (1821-1880), a French writer was considered by many to be the father of realistic fiction. He was born as the son of prosperous doctor on December 12th 1821 in Rouen Normandy Flaubert attended the prestigious college royal in Rouen, where he received a solid education in literary work. As a young man he was a passionate reader of the work of Johann Wolf Gang, Von Goethe of Germany, Lord Byron of England and Francois Chateaubriand, and Victor Hugo of France. All of these writers were associated with romanticism, a movement that championed individualism, emotionalism, emotion, and imagination. In 1840 he began law studies in Paris but gave it up to write. Flaubert devoted the remainder of his life to literature. The first of Flaubert's masterpiece was *L 'education sentimentale* published in 1869. But the most widely read novel was *Madame Bovary*, published in 1857 and it became the subject of famous legal case. Although

both of the author and publisher were presorted on the grounds that the novel was immoral, *Madame Bovary* was generally recognized as one of the French literature masterpieces. Flaubert's other important novels are *Salambo* (1863) and *The Temptation of Saint Anthony* (1874). Besides three or two short stories are published, namely: *three tales* and the unfinished novel, *Bouvard et Pecuchet* (1881).

Madame Bovary is related to the romantically motivated adulteries of a married woman who was overblown by love affairs and ended in her suicide. Emma Bovary, the main character of this novel was deluded by literature. She found that her marriage with Charles Bovary, who was a country doctor, was less romantic and satisfying than she expected. Charles was not a prince, but a bumbling (dull) aging man. Emma was also involved in affairs with Leon Dupuis and Rodolphe Boulanger. She was trapped in big conflicts because her character stimulated her uncontrolled deviant behavior. She involved herself in same complicated affairs. As a bad character, she did not care what people said about her immoral behavior and violation against the law. Thus, *Madame Bovary* depicts and criticizes the inability of the romantic temperament to live in the real world. What makes the novel interesting is that Gustave Flaubert's novel tries to present the romantic psychology of Emma.

Related to the previous description, the writer intends to conduct a study entitled: "THE ADULTERY OF EMMA ROUAULT IN GUSTAVE FLAUBERT'S *MADAME BOVARY* : A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH".

B. Literary Review

The study on the Gustave Flaubert's *Madame Bovary* has not been done yet at least in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. As far as the writer knows, this *Madame Bovary* novel has not been analyzed before. This is the first analysis on the *Madame Bovary* novel written by Gustave Flaubert. The writer is interested in this novel because the other researcher has not analyzed it yet.

C. Problem Statement

The main problem of this study is "What motivates Emma to commit adultery?"

D. Limitation of the Study

To focus the study, the writer needs to limit it. The writer is going to analyze the adultery of Emma Rouault in Gustave Flaubert's *Madame Bovary* by using psychoanalytic approach.

E. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To analyze the structural elements of the novel.
2. To analyze the novel based on psychoanalytic approach.

F. Benefit of the Study

There are two benefits of the study:

1. Theoretical Benefit

Theoretically the result of the study contributes to the large body of knowledge particularly literary study.

2. Practical Benefit

Practically, the study can add the readers' knowledge especially to the researchers of the psychoanalytic theory applied in a literary of the psychoanalytic theory, particularly on Gustave Flaubert's *Madame Bovary*.

G. Research Method

1. Object of the Study

The object of the study is the adultery of Emma Rouault in Gustave Flaubert is novel *Madame Bovary* using Psychoanalytic approach.

2. Type of the Data and the Data Source

In study there are two sources of data, namely:

a. Primary data sources

The primary data source is the novel itself, *Madame Bovary* novel written by Gustave Flaubert.

b. Secondary data

The secondary data sources are the author's biography, internet, essay, comment, home page, and other relevant sources.

3. Technique of the Data Collection

The research uses documentation as technique of data collecting. The writer takes the following steps , such as:

- a. Reading the novel repeatedly.
- b. Taking notes of information in both primary and secondary data.
- c. Classifying the data into some categories.
- d. Selecting them by rejecting the irrelevant information which does not support the topic of the story.

4. Technique of the Data Analysis

The analysis is started from the structural analysis of the literary work.

Then the data are analyzed based on psychoanalytic theory conducted by Sigmund Freud.

H. Research Paper Organization

This research consists of five chapters. Chapter one is introduction. This chapter involves the background of the study, literature review, problem statement, limitation of the study, objective of the study, research method, and paper organization. Chapter two deals with the underlying theory. It covers the notion on psychoanalytic theory and main principle of Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic and theoretical application. Chapter three is structural analysis, including character, theme etc. Chapter four is psychoanalytic analysis. Chapter five deals with conclusion and suggestion.